An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Canada Resumes Limited Mail Service to Japan; Postcards And Gift Parcels Permitted

WINNIPEG, Man. — Postcards and gift parcels up to eleven pounds may now be sent to Japan from Canada, it was announced this week by the Canadian Post Office. Letters in envelopes are not accepted. There is no air mail, registration or money order service.

Postcard messages must be confined to personal and family matters. ... must be of a relief nature, and not commercial; its value must not exceed $25.

Permissible in the parcel are such items as food, clothing, soaps and medicines. Doubtful items are tobacco and magazines. (According to the Denver Post Office, U.S. postal service is accepting approved magazines, but not tobacco in any form.)

Sugar, saccharine and salt will probably be permitted in reasonable amounts for personal use. A parcel containing a large amount of any one item such as saccharine may not get through, but specific information is not available on this point.

Senders must secure Customs Declaration forms (3591) from the post office in which they must list the contents of the parcel, the value of each item and the total value.

The address should specify whether it is in Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu or Hokkaido, in addition to the number, street, city, prefecture.

Parcels will be accepted at all post offices, but they will pass through the Vancouver office.

Following is the complete information as announced in the latest issue of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin:

RESUMPTION OF MAIL SERVICE TO JAPAN. Effective immediately a restricted mail service for postcards and gift parcels is restored to Japan. This service extends only to the Islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido.

Postcards

Postcard communications are restricted to messages of a personal or family nature written in English, Chinese, Japanese, French, Korean, Russian or Spanish.

The postage for postcards is 3 cents each.

There is no air mail, registration or money order service.

Parcel Post

Gift parcel post service to Japan is resumed subject to the following conditions:

The total weight of a parcel must not exceed 11 pounds.

The total value of the contents of a parcel must not exceed $25.

Parcels cannot be insured.

The sending of parcels is limited to private citizens and must not be undertaken by relief organizations and others.

(Continued on page 8)

Housing Projects at Slocan, Lemon Creek to Close Nov. 15

Japanese Postcards Received in Canada

WINNIPEG, Man. — The first civilian communications from Japan since the re-opening of a restricted postal communications between Japan and the outside world (announced by Allied headquarters in Japan on Sept. 10) were received in Canada this week.

They were a part of the 2,000 postcards addressed from Japan to people in Canada, U.S., South America, and European countries, and carried on the mail ship Franklin P. Kellog which left Japan Sept. 20.

Postcards addressed to Canada bore 50 sen worth of stamps, and messages were written mostly in Japanese, with a few in English.

A number of postcards addressed c/o The New Canadian have been forwarded to the proper addresses. Unknown addresses are listed on page 4, Japanese Section.

Japanese Division to Follow Firm Policy of Relocation; "Relocatables" to Move East

SLOCAN CITY, B.C. — November 15 has been set as deadline for the closure of the housing projects in Slocan area and Lemon Creek, it was disclosed this week by the Japanese Division, Department of Labor.

Reliable sources indicate that the 720 Japanese evacuees still in these centres will be moved or resettled in the following manner:

An estimated 300 to 400 persons will be relocated east of the Rockies, either to hostels or in direct placements.

Another 125 to 150 persons classed as temporarily or permanently unrelocatable will be moved to New Denver.

A cleanup crew of not more than a dozen families totalling about 50 persons, women and children included, will be left after the departure of others.

The residue will be those awaiting repatriation for whom a boat is being arranged for the latter part of November.

It is indicated that the Japanese Division is giving consideration to exceptional individual cases in order to avoid undue personal or family hardships, but it is clear that a firm policy of relocation is to be followed.

Classed as unrelocatable are the elderly people and infirm families.

With the closure of Slocan and Lemon Creek settlements, which together held 4,800 evacuees early in 1943, all but one of the housing centres established in 1942 in Interior British Columbia will have been closed.

Other centres now closed are Sandon, Greenwood, Kaslo, Tashme and Rosebery.

The one remaining project at New Denver still houses about 700 persons, including Sanatorium patients. A considerable number of the people here are regarded as unrelocatable. The population of this centre, which soared to 1,120 in 1944, is expected to drop further as additional relocatable families move east. However, it will show a temporary increase as the unrelocatable people move in from Slocan.

Nisei Is Star As Hawaiians Oppose Vancouver College

Vancouver, B.C. — At least three unmistakably Japanese names appeared in the lineup of Kaimaki Bulldogs, visiting gridders from Honolulu, Hawaii, who dropped a hard-contested game to the Vancouver College crew by a score of 6-13 on Oct. 10.

The three Hawaiian Niseis are Richard Takara, Lawrence Yokoyama and the star quarterback Herbert Imanaka.

The only Bulldog score came as a result of a spectacular run by Iwanaka which started at the 60-yard line and went all the way. Luck was with the Collegians, however, for in the last ten minutes of play, they scored on an intercepted pass, and converted it for a clincher.

The Hawaiian team, coached by Peter Kim, was considerably outweighed by the home team, but they pulled a surprise by playing and punting barefooted. The game was held at the Capilano stadium.

Financial Aid Asked

Consultative Group to Publish Pamphlet on Property Losses

VANCOUVER, B.C. — A new pamphlet giving "documented facts about injustices in the sale of Japanese property" is being planned by the Vancouver Consultative Council, it is announced in the Council's circular letter. The letter bears the names of Norman F. Black, president; W. H. H. Norman, vice-president; and A. J. McLachlan, secretary.

The pamphlet will also deal with restrictions and discrimination still suffered by Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry.

To meet the cost of publishing the pamphlet, and to make up the deficiency of $400 in their allocation toward the costs of the appeals to the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, the Consultative Council is appealing for further financial aid.

"This is not merely a fight for Japanese Canadians," the letter states. "It is for all Canadians and for Freedom and Justice and Our World."

All money contributions is being used for stationery, stamps, pamphlets and the legal defence of Japanese Canadians. Routine secretarial work is being borne by the Executive and assistants on voluntary basis.

The letter emphasizes that the dangers of deportation are not yet over, and that a vigorous defence must be continued. It states that court actions on behalf of the Japanese Canadians have cost $11,000 to date.

Contributions should be addressed to the Vancouver Consultative Council, 1607 West 12th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. (Secretary's Office). The Council is seeking further examples of property losses, and detailed accurate information regarding such losses should be mailed to the same address.

Cross-Country News Clippings

Liaison Ass'n Offers Assistance

An organization for the purpose of assisting Canadian repatriates ... the transmission of messages through ... between Japan and ... in Tokyo ... She stated in ... addressed to ... Canadian Japanese ... Association with ... Tomiko Kan... Hayaguchi ... through its ... former ... give assistance ... Canada regarding ... communities ... Akiyama are ... of Ste...

Rev. Y. Akagawa Back in Winnipeg

... Rev. Y. Akagawa, minister ... on Oct. ... ... at the ... party.

Mill Worker Dies After Accident

... evacuee ... Wakisaka ... in the shingle ... men on Oct. 10 while working at Parkins Spruce Company's sawmill here and died at 6 a.m. the following morning at Revelstoke Hospital.

Wakisaka was an experienced worker, held in high trust by the mill and other workers.

Music Scholarship For New Denverite

NEW DENVER, B.C. — A Toronto Conservatory of Music Scholarship and silver medal was won by Shizue Ueda of New Denver, for high marks in Grade 4 examinations, which were held in Nelson in July.

The New Denver Orchard School re-opened its doors on Sept. 16, two weeks behind schedule. One hundred and twenty-one registered in the school. Principal of the school is Aiko Murakami.

The P.T.A. elected its new president, S. Nagaoka, and vice-president, K. Takagi.

Toronto Sees First Japanese Movie

TORONTO, Ont. — A Japanese motion picture was shown for the first time in Toronto before an enthusiastic audience at the ... College St. Hall on Oct. 1.

The film was the widely acclaimed "Narihira no Sentaro." Proceeds from the event, which was sponsored by the Toronto Buddhist Church, will be used for Japan relief.

Former PTA President Regrets Repatriation

REVELSTOKE, B.C. — Former president and ... of the British Columbia P.T.A., Mrs. ... Nanaimo ... repatriation ... Canadian-born Japanese ... She was addressing a P.T.A. meeting held at the King Edward Hotel ... Revelstoke Review.

The United States, the speaker said, has far surpassed us in the handling of this problem. Canada lost an opportunity to set a great example to the world. There must be love and understanding among the peoples of the world, or we shall destroy ourselves, the speaker said.

Two Women Injured In Stove Explosion

GRAND FORKS, B.C. — Mrs. ... Kariya and Mrs. ... Nasaka were seriously burned at the Big Y... farm when a gasoline stove exploded recently.

They were rushed to the Grand Forks hospital and given first-aid treatment.

They were near the stove preparing supper when the explosion occurred, according to the Grand Forks Gazette. Cause of the explosion is not known.

ONCE AGAIN

The New Canadian

CALLS FOR YOUR SUPPORT

BY ASKING YOU TO PUBLISH YOUR PERSONAL GREETINGS ...

... in our special

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DETAILS WILL BE ANNOUNCED NEXT WEEK

THE NEW CANADIAN

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An independent weekly organ published as a medium of expression among the people of Japanese origin in Canada

Kasey Oyama .... Editor
Takaichi Umezuki .... Japanese Section Editor

Rates: In Advance—$2.00 for six months; $4.00 for one year

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WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 19, 1946

New Settlements in Ontario

A special correspondent has filed a report from northern Ontario, relating something of the progress which is being achieved in resettling families out of government hostels.

For the most part family groups are moving from these hostels into housing provided by pulp and paper companies which will employ the able-bodied men in wood-cutting operations. There is an extreme shortage of labor in this essential work, and to secure the men, the companies are taking pains to set up special communities for the families. Efforts are being made to make the settlements as attractive and livable as possible, with school and recreational facilities and medical service by a Japanese-speaking physician. By next spring, it is reported, a large number of families will be settled in at least two small, permanent communities.

There is every reason to believe that these communities will have a sound economic basis, and in that important essential they differ greatly from the British Columbia "ghost towns." There have been both first and second generation successfully and profitably employed in camps and mills throughout the northern Ontario bush, ever since the first vanguard of Schreiber boys blazed a trail over four years ago. Wage and working conditions must meet standards dictated both by government regulation and economic demands. And since the entire region is undergoing extensive development as the primary industries of the forests and mines steadily expand, the future offers considerable economic security.

At the same time it may be well here to urge upon these new and late settlers the need to remember and avoid past mistakes. A segregated Japanese community—in the coastal cities, in the farming valleys, in the up-coast company towns of British Columbia—has always been subject to bitter racial and political attack. Organized labor has always been fearful of competing labor which might, whether from choice or dire necessity, threaten established wage standards. Nor has there yet been recorded a dependable case where a large, paternalistic company, exploiting oriental labor, has ever ventured to defend its employees against attack when the going got really tough.

The key to permanent settlement and satisfactory relations with the neighbors whether next door or in the next camp, in the northern Ontario bush or anywhere else, is associated in normal community life and co-operation with all other ranks of labor in the advance of common interests.

The Mysterious Quotation Marks

Do you know the rules for the proper placement of "quotation marks"? Or perhaps you are one of those grammatical sharks who have never hesitated over them. If you are, then perhaps you can explain why in the first sentence above, the question mark comes after the quotation marks, and in the second sentence, the period comes before.

If you are an average well-educated person, or even a newspaperman, we'll bet that you don't know the answer.

High school grammars which we consulted don't give the answer. But we finally tracked it down in the latest edition of the reliable Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Here then are the rules for the proper placement of quotation marks:

Commas and periods should be placed within the closing quotation marks; semicolons and colons, without. The interrogation point and exclamation point should be placed within the quotation marks when part of the quotation; otherwise, outside.

Now if you've come this far and learned something, we might as well confess that the use of the quotation marks in the first paragraph is not really necessary.

A Good Proposition

The new Canada Savings Bonds which went on sale this week offer a good proposition all around.

Their main purpose is to continue the Canadian people's savings habit which had been cultivated during the war by victory loans and war savings certificates. They will also help to curb inflation.

The savings bonds offer many attractive features to the purchaser. It is as safe as money in the bank, and bears 2¾ percent interest. They are redeemable anytime at full face value plus accumulated interest up to that time, calculated monthly. A savings account at the bank only pays 1½ percent computed on the lowest balance on three month basis.

The Canadian government is not in urgent need of the money to be raised from the bonds, but they will nevertheless benefit directly through savings in their financial operations. They will be able to retire bonds bearing higher interests from the proceeds of the saving bonds.

The only hitch to the little people is that the smallest denomination will be the $50 bond, but even this can be overcome by purchasing on the instalment plan.

Nisei Voices

Nuremberg Verdict

By B.S.

The Nuremberg verdict has been widely acclaimed as a masterly execution of justice and fitting punishment. What criticism there has been was chiefly directed against the acquittal of three of the defendants. And this writer, too, is one of the many who have been impressed with the majesty and the soundness of the procedures mapped out and executed by Allied judges.

On the other hand, the Nuremberg trials cannot be accepted readily as having established a principle and a pattern for future war crimes judgments—if there should be future wars—for the simple fact that we cannot guarantee that the good will triumph in every war.

War is something so discordant with our ideas of justice, morality and logic that it leaves an average person somewhat confused if he attempts to reconcile them in his own mind. Some of the questions which rise to plague us may be listed at random:

The war crimes trials established that an aggressive war is a crime, but is it possible to determine, immediately after their occurrence, which are aggressive wars and which are not? Was World War I a simon pure aggressive war, and what about the wars waged by Napoleon, Caesar, Alexander, the Crusades. In fact you could take all the wars that have ever been fought, not excluding the wars against backward peoples, such as the American Indians. And if certain of these wars are to be judged as aggressive, are we so readily agreed that the planners and the executors of such wars should have been hanged or imprisoned?

Is it not possible for a stronger nation to exploit or press down a weaker nation short of waging aggressive wars? If in this hypothetical situation the weaker nation resented the stronger nation and imagined that the only way to "free" themselves was by planning and waging a war, and does so, is that nation guilty of waging an aggressive war? And who is to sit in judgment?

It is not hard to bring the vanquished to the bar of international justice but not so the victors. What is to be the procedure when a victor commits an act which can be regarded as questionable in the light of international law and morality? The use of the poison gas was outlawed under the international laws, but the atom bomb was not. Yet the effect of the latter is several times more drastic. Should the use of the atom bomb not be questioned at all but be accepted as something in keeping with our ideas of right and wrong? Indeed there are some who believe that the overwhelming power of the atom bomb may have been demonstrated to the enemy without using it suddenly on two cities—among them Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey. And if a charge is to be laid against the victors, who is going to do it and who is to be the judge?

Why should certain persons be declared immune from the reach of international law courts, as in the case of the Japanese emperor? Should his innocence be assumed without a trial?

Finally, history has a tendency to place a different light on events with the passage of time. What has been done today may not be questioned at all now, but will it appear the same and unchanged, say 500 years from now?

These are questions that appear to us to be "tricky" difficult to answer, and if a reader of this column wishes to attempt it, he is welcome to do so. It would afford good mental exercise.

Incidentally, it may be noted that these questions concern mostly the two charges of conspiracy and of waging aggressive wars. Even the blackest Nazi will be hard-pressed to find an excuse for the other two charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Although we've always had [illegible] with [illegible] to how [illegible] [illegible] there is something basically wrong [illegible] wars it would be [illegible] simple [illegible] to have them. That of course is easier said than done. What we can contribute to the cause of this nation [illegible] would be to back all the efforts of our peacemakers as distinct from treaty-makers and leave the rest up to the will of God.

National Affairs

Behind the Milk Controversy

By D.S.C.

There has been some confusion regarding the controversy which has risen out of recent increases in the price of milk. This article will attempt to clarify the basic issues involved.

The price of milk differs with locality and provinces, but until the recent advances in price, it was subsidized by the federal government to the extent of three cents per quart. The rise in the price of milk by three cents is due, therefore, to the removal of the subsidy (or financial assistance to the producers and distributors) and has not in any way resulted in increased profit to the producers. In fact they may be in the position of losers if the demand for milk should fall off appreciably due to the increased price.

The producers, however, want a price rise in excess of three cents per quart (which merely offsets the subsidy), claiming with justification, that they must be recompensed for the increased costs of production. In Ontario, the producers have asked and secured a 1½ cent price increase over and above the three cents. But due to strong protests, the Ontario government is setting up a Royal Commission to determine whether the latter increase is justified.

* * *

Milk which costs fifteen cents per quart in Ottawa costs only thirteen cents in Winnipeg, and a large part of the difference is due to the fact that milk producers in Manitoba are not getting any more for their milk than they have been getting during the war. Subsidy was removed and the price raised three cents a quart to make up for it. Now the producers are seeking a larger return, claiming that unless they are given that incentive, they will be forced to move out of milk production, and the region will face a milk shortage as a consequence. On the other hand, consumer groups are protesting the present three cents price increase, and have gone to the extent of claiming that the province should assume the responsibility of subsidizing milk production by using liquor sales profits.

The government and the newspapers which uphold the removal of milk subsidy argue that subsidies result in artificial control of the free market, which may have been necessary during the war but which are neither necessary nor desirable now. The price differential, they argue, come out of the peoples' pockets anyway because subsidies must be paid out of taxation. If taxation is to be reduced, we may [illegible] by cutting off the expense of paying subsidy on milk.

Ranged against them are [illegible] householders' groups and [illegible] C.C.F. party. M.P.'s from other parties as well have sided with the milk subsidy group, not necessarily on principle, but because they sense that the side is more favorable in terms of vote-getting.

The chief argument of the subsidy group is that the increased price of milk results directly in the curtailment in the use of milk by people who can least afford to do so. This, they say, will result in the general decline in the health of the lower income group. The opposing group has argued with some justice that the increased price of milk is more than offset by the family allowance. But if the family allowance is to be dissipated in making up the increase in the price of milk, it is probably departing from the purpose originally intended.

A sounder argument for the removal of subsidy [illegible] increase is that the [illegible] increase is in line with the general rise in the price level of other commodities and wages.

The argument that [illegible] must be paid out of the public's pockets is accurate, but it requires modification. Milk subsidy has the same effect as progressive taxation—most of the money comes from the well-to-do tax payers, [illegible] most of the benefits [illegible] the tax payers. Removal of the subsidy means [illegible] influence is required [illegible] paying for milk [illegible] milk users must [illegible] by the forces of [illegible] the law of demand [illegible] though still under [illegible]

The question is [illegible] of deciding whether [illegible] turn to the more [illegible] tic economy as [illegible] concerned or the continuation of the subsidy — which [illegible] economy allegedly [illegible] terests of public welfare.

Advice for Writers

From Ottawa Journal

"We should say what we mean," said Mr. Atkinson [illegible] Glebe Collegiate, to the Ottawa Kinsmen, "and not [illegible] about it." That is sound advice for those who write [illegible] ters, news stories, [illegible] editorials. It is equally [illegible] for all those who [illegible]

No piece of [illegible] writing, no matter [illegible] words or [illegible] ing is not [illegible] reader for [illegible] Thus a newspaper [illegible] editorial is bad [illegible] reader has to [illegible] time in [illegible] all about.

And the [illegible] clarity and [illegible] the worry about [illegible] Newspaper [illegible] against [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] not [illegible] [illegible]

We should [illegible] and not take [illegible] ways Mr. Atkinson [illegible] reduced [illegible] ity. There is [illegible] all those [illegible] words together.

一世慰安のために演藝會
チャザム地方二世會が十二月末に

（チャザム發）ケント二世ソフト・ボール・グループでは十月九日の例會で、日本劇、万才、芝居、歌劇等を含んだ大演藝會を開くことに決定。これは一世慰安が目的であつて日取は十二月二十日を豫定してゐる。大都會人に劣らぬ[illegible]の[illegible]を見るのを[illegible]にしてゐる。尚十月廿六日[illegible]からはアムステルホールに於てハロー・イーン・ダンス會を開く事になつたし、十一月十三日の例會はバーク[illegible]聯合講演會で清水牧師の講演をきく事になつてゐる

[illegible]さんは十月七日[illegible]に於て行はれた本年度[illegible]試驗に應じてピアノ・グレード九で優等の成績で、トロント・コンサヴァトリー・オヴ・ミュージックの[illegible]に[illegible]ーシングを得[illegible]

ニウデングヴアーの學校は繼續

（ニウデングヴアー發）オーチャード[illegible]の公民學校は限定の新學期開始日より二週間おくれて九月十六日から授業を開始してゐる。生徒數は[illegible]人で校長は村上愛子氏。同學校後援會は、今夏の再定住で役員の殆どが移動したので十月五日總會を開いて左の如く新役員を選出、陣容を整備した。

△理事長 [illegible]四郎△副 高木喜十郎△會計 [illegible]△副 上田米藏△幹事 [illegible]△副 井上[illegible]△會計 本田[illegible]江△監査役 高橋[illegible]、新谷[illegible]江

●上田[illegible]試驗で優等　ニウデングヴアーの上田豐太郎氏夫人女シズ[illegible]

擁護運動資金寄附

最近トロントの市民權擁護委員會に左記の寄附があつた
△舊晩市日本人旅館業組合より 七十二弗二仙

ブツソル摘み盛り

（ヴアーノン發）當地方アッシ[illegible]ではキャンタループの摘み取りは大方終了し目下ブツソル・シーズンとなつて摘みはじめてゐるが、[illegible]の早い者は一日に十一、二弗も稼ぐやうになつてゐる。日本人野菜農家も秋の取り入れで多忙を極めてゐるが皆相當の收益を擧げてゐる模様である

ガソリンストーヴ爆破で二婦人火傷

（グランドフォークス發）十月三日午後ピッグ・ワイ農園に於てガソリン・ストーヴが爆破して其のそばで夕飯の仕度をしてゐた笹谷ツルの子夫人と中野千惠子孃は大火傷を負ひ早速グランドフォークス病院に收容手當を加へられた。原因不明。家も大破してゐる

赤川牧師南部オンタリオを訪問

（グエルフ發）ウイニペッグの赤川牧師は東部旅行の途次トロントの清水牧師の案内で十月八日當地を訪問、同夜ホームウッド療養院のレクリエーション・ホールで[illegible]三十數名が集まり赤川牧師の話をきき[illegible]心に懐しい一夜を過ごした。翌九日朝[illegible]療養院内を見學した赤川牧師一行は南部オンタリオ各地を訪ねるべくヴァインランド方面へ向けて出發した

（ブラントフォード發）東部旅行中の赤川牧師がトロントの清水牧師と共に十月十日當地を訪問した。同夜中野氏宅（[illegible]）で[illegible]二十人程の集りで兩牧師の話の後活動寫眞の上映があつたが、世間のことに暗くなりがちな所に兩牧師の話は光りとなり慰みとなつた。南オンタリオの秋は良く木だに霜が一度もおりず紅葉した並木は殊に美しい。時候は良く農産物は豊富で[illegible]のない所がブラントフォードである

（チャザム發）赤川牧師は十月十三日當地を訪問、同日午後はキャート[illegible]ダスプリングスの渡邊[illegible]氏宅で集まりを催し翌日[illegible]へ向つた

●[illegible]チェック使用者に重刑　[illegible]七枚で百五十五弗を騙取したアルバータ州の一日本人青年は最近モントリオールで逮捕されレスブリッヂ警察に引渡されたが、最近レスブリッヂ刑務所で六ケ月、プリンスアルバート刑務所に三ケ年の宣告を言ひ渡された

●式フェアドュー佛教會計殘金處理に關し會員の意見を求める廣告が出てゐたが、先決問題として移動以來の收支決算報告方を責任者に御願ひしたい（一會員より）

●前川牧師[illegible]　九月十六日[illegible]過去一ケ月間[illegible]東部各地の旅行をつづけてゐたウイニペッグの前川牧師は[illegible]

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲オンタリオ州オバチチカの田中秀氏▲トロントの田中ミト氏（結婚記念）▲トロントの吉野尊氏（轉居に際し）▲カルガリーの桑原トミ氏（こん約記念）▲ニウデングヴアーの藤原スキ夫人▲トロントの谷田部正雄氏（結こん記念）▲モントリオールの末藤徳太郎氏（息女こん約記念）▲チャザムの料治一太氏（故長男英一氏昇天記念）▲トロントの近藤庄太氏（長男出生記念）▲[illegible]イトマクスの富田三千男氏

ニユーカナデアン

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日本人の方々には次の如く特價でお願ひします
一瓶卅四オンス七五仙
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▲御注文は多少に拘らず早速取り扱ひます
▲日本ウドン五十斤入りで徳用のがございます
▲ほしエビ、日本茶、淺草ノリも少し手に入つて居ります

カナデアン・ソーヤ・インダストリー商會
日本人顧客係 ミセス・サンデー・スタイン（山邊榮）
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求婚　年齢四十歳以上五十四五歳迄身體壯健なる婦人を求む。子供二人位あつても差支へない。衣類其他物品一切當方にて持參の必要なし。本人年齢六十歳經濟的保障あり。子供は成人して別居して居る。委細は面談或は手紙交換にて[illegible]。希望者は要件をニユーカナデアン氣付「エス・ケー」宛通知を乞ふ。寫眞入用なれば送る

歸國挨拶

私事在加中は公私共に一方ならぬ御愛顧を蒙り今回歸國に際しましては多忙中にもかかはらず態々見送り下され其上數々のお心盡しを忝ふし何とも[illegible]ません。故郷に安着の上は又日本の[illegible]情報をお傳へ致して御恩の萬分の一にもと思つて居ります。[illegible]皆様の御健康と御多幸を切にお祈り申し上げます

十月二日　グリンウッド　小山 タカ

各位

舊晩市旅館業組合委員に告ぐ

本組合殘金整理に就ては前以て本紙上に掲載致した通り右はトロント市日系市民權擁護運動資金に寄附の賛否を問合せ中の處全組合員の賛成を得て左記會計報告の通り殘金全額を寄附致した事を組合委員に通知申上ます

銀行預金	七七弗〇七仙
銀行預金利子	三弗九〇仙
合計金	八〇弗九七仙
内支出 同廣告並に送金料共に	八弗九五仙
差引殘金寄附	七二弗〇二仙

右責任者　坂本忠義　佐久間[illegible]重

日本の事がスツかりわかる
大好評の畫報と新聞…

月刊「極東畫報」讀み物・[illegible]色版畫報

●鮮明なる多數の日本寫眞ニュースを日英兩語にて說明、[illegible]から老若男女たれにも喜ばれる雑誌

●購讀料 一ケ年分前金三弗八十五仙（一部三十五仙）

週刊 東京新聞複寫版　日本で發行日より一週間以内で讀める

●東京より空輸の朝日、毎日、讀賣、日本經濟、四大新聞で最も興味ある記事のみを選擇し複寫したもの、一週間分の中より[illegible]記事を厳選して毎週一回發行（日本新聞は現在日刊二頁、地方版を[illegible]）

●購讀料（前金）二ケ月分一弗七五仙、三ケ月分五弗、六ケ月分九弗五〇仙（一週間分四〇仙、部數制限に付き豫約[illegible]下さい）

發行所 米國ニューヨーク市 極東社

極東畫報、東京新聞複寫版
カナダ總代理 龜岡德衛
T. KAMEOKA, 64 Sullivan St., Toronto 2-B, Ont.
Phone WAverley 9934

○左記申込書を切り取り至急申込み下さい

申込書
T. KAMEOKA, 64 Sullivan St., Toronto 2-B, Ont.
Date
極東畫報 一ケ年分 [illegible]弗 同封
東京新聞複寫版 [illegible]ケ月分 [illegible]
Name
Address

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召しやすい 淺草海苔
▲新干[illegible]▲花鰹▲新イリコ▲新[illegible]▲[illegible]▲シャクシ菜▲其他各種食料品
（商店及び其他一般の[illegible]方は[illegible]卸値段表を御送り申し上げます）

北米シカゴ市北ホルステッド街三三三六
東洋食料品輸出入卸商
濱田商會

日本へのハガキと贈り物の小包

カナダのポストオフィスでも今週から取扱ひを再開

日本へポストカード（はがき）とギフト・パーセル（贈り物の小包）を出せることになつたと今週オタワ郵政局から發表された。封書に入れた手紙、エーアメール、書留、マネーオーダー等の取扱ひはまだ再開されてをらず、送達先は本州、九州、四國、北海道に限られてゐる。規定は次の通り

ポストカード

△認める文の内容は個人又は家族の消息に限られ、用ひる言葉は英、佛、ロシア、スペイン語のうちどれでもよい△料金は三仙（普通のカナダ内のポストカードと同じである）

パーセル・ポスト

△小包の内容は救済のための品物などの贈り物たること△重量は十一パウンド以内で、二十五弗以内のものたる事△小包を贈り得るのは個人に限られ、救済團体其他ですることは出來ぬ△取扱ひの制限をのがれるために、決定的受取者以外の受信者名を書くことも禁止する△一人で一週間に二つ以上の小包（送り先は別個なる事）を出すことは出來ぬ△小包は個人宛の贈り物に限定され、商賣上のものを入れてはならぬ△小包には「ギフト・パーセル」と書き、郵便局からカストムス・デクラレーション（税關申告書）用紙を貰ひ、それに品物の一つ一つの値段及び合計値段を記入したものを貼付しなければならぬ

▲小包料金（當分次の通り）

パウンド	仙	パウンド	仙
一	二五	七	一八〇
二	五〇	八	二一〇
三	八〇	九	二三五
四	一〇五	一〇	二六〇
五	一三〇	一一	二八五
六	一五五		

▲郵便者の注意―△加奈陀の郵便局で日本行の小包を取扱つても日本の税關其他の料金に對する責任は負はぬ△新しい高價な品物など日本で輸入制限をしてゐるかも知れないので、送らうとする品物が制限から除外されてゐるか否かを受信者から確めるのもよいであらう△配達することの出來なかつた小包は差出し人に返さず、日本の正當と認められたる救済團体に廻す

宛て名の書き方

はがき及び小包とも宛名の書方は横に何縣何郡何村何某と日本字で書くのは從前の通りだが、在來英字で「ミスター何々、ヨコハマ、ジャパン」と書いてゐたのを今度は英字で

ミスター何々
本州（又は九州、四國、北海道）
ジャパン

としなければならぬ

どんな品物を送れるか

日本へ十一パウンド以内送れることになつた小包の内容については「救済目的の贈り物」と云ふことだけで郵便局の發表には何も明記されて[illegible]ないが、[illegible]衣類、ソープ、藥品などは勿論許されるであらう。疑問の品はタバコや雑誌類である。（米國のデンヴァー郵便局では雑誌は許して居るがタバコ類はどんなものでも受付けて居ないと云はれる）砂糖、ザッカリン、繊維は、個人用と見られる程度の量だつたら恐らく許されるであらうが、ザッカリン其他一つの品物を澤山送るのは「救済」の[illegible]

在米同胞から小包

（羅府發）再開した國際郵便によつて在米邦人から故郷の家族へ眞心こめた小包がこの程羅府郵便局に運びこまれた。行嚢三百三十四個、全部ハワイ同胞から送られたもの。移民縣として有名な廣島縣が多く二百三十一個、次で山口が百九十個で衣類、藥品、日用品など内地では貴重品ばかり。

東京の「カナダ同胞連絡會」

日本でも九月十日各國との郵便業務再開がマ司令部から許可されたのを機會に出した郵便はがきが今頃届いたが、東京都麹町區丸ノ内丸ビル六一九號室、加奈陀同胞連絡會、内山雄治氏から本社に來たはがきには「戰爭中カナダに在る同胞と内地に在る家族のためにカナダ同胞連絡會を當地につくり、安否調査を目的として特に家族の方へは連絡通信により、外務省又は日本赤十字社を通じて得た情報により皆様の消息を傳へたり、赤十字社を通じて通信の取次をなし、交換船の入港の都度出迎へ實地に安否を得てお傳へする等、いささか奉仕をして参りましたが、終戰後も六月以來入港の引揚同胞を三回出迎へて出來る限りの便宜を計つてをり、今後も奉仕を續けたいと思つて居る」旨記してあり、元スラヂストンの吉田猶也氏や元晩香坡領事館に居た紫永啓氏と共に頑張つて居ると云ふ。尚同日に本社氣付で多數のはがきが日本から届いたので住所の判つて居る向きには回送したが、次の人々の分は本社にあづかつてゐる

△諸地清造△福村國三郎△武田實行△鈴木伊太郎△中川與平

日白就働者

ゼラルドトンで親しい關係持續

（オンタリオ州ゼラルドトン發）當地ラートチ製材所のキャンプには白人家族十一軒、日本人家族十七軒及び獨身者二十餘人が居て日白の間に少しも差別的な氣持がなく一同極めて融和して元氣に働いて居る。最近にも家庭の事情のため[illegible]解散で池田、川上、堀部の三家族が離國した際の如きも白人家族が送別會を開いてくれ、翌日はパーティーを開いてキャンプの日白人一同を招待、土曜日をへたてたゼラルドトンの町からも數十人の白人が出席して日本料理を共にたべ、後でダンス會を開いて賑はふと云ふ有様だつたが、一同の出發に際しては白人多數も見送つた

就働中重傷で死去

（ピーシー州ドナルド發）當地の[illegible]バートキス製材所に就働中の[illegible]武治氏（五五）は十月十日製材中に重傷を受け直ちにレヴェルストーク病院に收容され手術を施したるも何しろ重傷の事とて翌日午後六時死去した。十四日レヴェルストークの[illegible]司式の下に葬儀を執行した。[illegible]

スロカン地方居住地

十一月十五日までには閉鎖する

（スローカンシチー發）スローカン地區及びレモンクリークの日本人居住地閉鎖のデッドラインは十一月十五日ときまつた旨勞働省日系人局から發表されてゐる。同局事務所よりの消息によると、今なほこれらのセンターに居る七百二十人の日系人は次のやうに移動乃至再定住することにならうと云ふ

△三百人乃至四百人は、ロッキー以東のホステル又は就働地へ向けて移るであらう

△他の百二十五人乃至百五十人の、一時的又は恒久的に再定住不可能と見される者はニューデンヴァーへ移されるであらう

△跡かたづけに當るべき十二家族以内、婦女子を含んで五十餘人の人々だけが、他の人々が移動したあとまで殘るであらう

△右の外に殘る者は日本行を待つてゐる人々で、其ボートは十一月下旬に出す取りきめをしてゐる

日本人局では、個人又は家族の不當なる困難をさけるために除外例的に個々の事情に對して考慮を與へてゐる形跡は見られるが、再定住させると云ふ確固たる方針だけはあくまで堅持することを明かにして居る。再定住不可能と云ふ組に入れられて居る者は老人や病弱なる家族である。一九四五年初めまでは四千八百人の日本人が居たスローカン及びレモンクリークの居住地が閉鎖されることになれば、一九四二年に開設されたピーシー州インテリアタウン居住地はニューデンヴァーを殘すのみで、全部がなくなる事になるが、同地にはサナトリアムの患者をも含めて、まだ七百人の日本人がをり、相當數の者は再定住不可能者と見なされて居る

日本難民救済資金集めの映畫會

（トロント發）トロント佛教會では十月六日カレッヂ街二四五のホールに於て同胞慰安と日本戰災民救済の目的で日本映畫（[illegible]の千太郎）を上映したが、久しぶりので[illegible]

趣味工藝展覧會開催

十月廿四、五、六日ウイニペッグで

繪畫、寫眞、細工物、織物、刺繍、其他色々な趣味を中心とした「ホビー・クラフト」展覧會が來週水、金、土（十月廿四、五、六日）の三日間に亘つてウイニペッグ市の[illegible]で開催される[illegible]一般に無料で公開するもので、[illegible]時半から[illegible]時までいつでも觀覧できる

クリスマス新年特別號

[illegible]クリスマス新年特別號を發行することにしてゐます。これを達成させるには、讀者諸氏の御協力に俟つほかありませんので何卒御援助下さるやう願ひます。特別號の廣告掲載等について近く具体的なことを發表しますが、特別號への寄稿についても、今から御用意して多數の方々が早目にお送り下さるやうに願ひます。

ニューカナディアン

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の唯一の獨立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市[illegible]街五〇四　電話九〇二三〇六

發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和彦
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料）一部十仙　一ケ月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗

社説

發賣中の貯蓄公債

カナダの新しい貯蓄公債（セーヴィングス・ボンド）が今週から賣出されてゐるが、これはいろいろな點から見て好い發儀である。その主要目的は、戰時中にカナダ國民が、ヴィクトリー・ボーンド及びウォー・セーヴィング・サーティフィケート購入を通して、習慣として來たところの貯蓄心を繼續させることにあり、同時にそれはインフレーションを抑制する助けにもなるのである。

こんどの貯蓄公債は多くの特典を提供してゐる。それは銀行預金と同じく安全さで、而も二パーセント四分の三の利子付であり、[illegible]して行く利子を付けて、いつでも額面通りに掛戻して貰へる。銀行の貯蓄預金は、其の月の最低バランスに對し僅か一パーセント半しか利子は付かないのである。

カナダ政府は、何も公債を發行して金を集めなければならない必要に迫られてゐるのではないと言はれるが、併し此の貯蓄公債募集により、戰時中に出した利子の高い公債の切りかへ（その他多くの利益をあげることが出來る。

低收入者が買ひ得る最低額の公債は五十弗であるが、これも月賦で購入できる事になつてゐる。

日本を襲ふゼネスト

政治的色彩濃化、吉田内閣打倒が目あて

（東京發）海員ゼネストをはじめとし國鐵、新聞通信から炭礦にまで波及した一連のゼネラルストライキは漸次政治的色彩を濃化し其の成行きを注目されてゐる

△新聞ゼネストは、放送を除く他は殆ど全新聞が發行を續けてゐるが、ゼネストを斷行した放送協會支部勞組に對しては政府が放送の國家管理を斷行、政府と放送勞組の國家管理をめぐる緊張は新な鬪爭と化してゐる

△全日本炭礦勞組北海道支部協議會傘下の全炭礦は、賃金問題の解決を要求十月十日午前零時からいつせいにゼネストに入つたが、石炭は文字通り日本産業の原動力であり出炭は日本經濟の死滅ともなるので政府はもとより各方面の注目を集めてゐる。[illegible]へてもよう[illegible]の消費規定量[illegible]十月の出炭は[illegible]

ところ見られてゐる八日の各種ゼネストに對し吉田首相と河合厚相は十一日の衆議院で議員の質問に答へて政府の態度を表明した中で「これは明かに勞働者に與へられてゐる基本的爭議權の濫用であり、輿論にかんがみて萬全の處置を講ずる」と述べてゐる

産別會議の呼號する「十月攻勢」

産別會議は傘下各産業にゼネストを指令しこれを「十月攻勢」と呼號してゐるが、今次ゼネストは吉田内閣打倒が明瞭にうたはれてゐるだけに注目されてゐる。此の十月攻勢について産別會議の聽濤克巳氏は記者團との會見で次の如き一問一答を行つた

問　「十月攻勢」とはどういふ意味か

答　團體協約、首切反對等の勞働者の自然發生的要求が期せずして時間的に一致したことだ。これは國鐵、海員の爭議が組織勞働者に鬪爭の自覺を大きく與へたと思ふ

問　ゼネスト以外に目的を達成する方法はないか

答　ゼネストといふ鬪爭手段を棄てて他にどういふ力がわれわれにあるか、交渉によれとか議會制度があるではないかといふかも知れないが、民主議會と云はれた今議會でどれだけ勞働者の要求が實現されたか、逆に大量首切が計畫されたではないか、議會にわれわれの力を増すには鬪爭が必要だ、ゼネストがよいか惡いかは勞働者が鬪爭することがよいか惡いかと云ふことになる

問　政府が彈壓すると云ふがそう[illegible]か

答　意識の低い勞働者は吉田内閣が打倒されねば勞働者の根本的問題が解決されないことを知つてゐる、政府は[illegible]しないと云ふことより、何でも力を以て破壊し、示威さへすれば目的は貫徹できるのだとおもふ傾向が見えるが、其の反動的性格からして勞働者は自らねばならない、勞働組合の發達にとつて最も必要なることは、新しい經濟組織確立の爲めに團結し前衛的に戰ふであらう

「權利」と「けん力」を混同する指導者

今度の新聞ゼネストに關して政治評論家蠟山政道氏は、勞働組合運動の弱點と訓練不足を指摘して、まづ輿論の支持を得る必要があることを強調して次の如く述べてゐる

「ゼネストは次の弱點をもつてゐるから成功しない。第一は、中央部が號令を發しても聞かないことだ、國鐵爭議でありながら國鐵以外から指令がくる、新聞であるながら別のところから指令がくる、組合自身何かピッタリせこない感じをうけ、同時にゼネストを呼號しながら要求其他が各産別個々の組織に現はれてくるから世人は不思議に思ふ、かけ聲のゼネストと現實の間にピタリと一致しない點があり、輿論の納得を得ない、輿論に對して弱い爭議は駄目である。もう一つは日本の勞組はわずかの間にふくらみ大きくなつた、いはゞ急造組合の缺を免れない、教育訓練が不足、だからゼネストと云ふやうな事はきはめてむづかしい仕事に當面するとどうしても足並みが崩れ内部崩壊をする。そこで問題はこの弱點をどう克服するかだが、それは組合幹部がたる勞をとう大衆を教育することだ、教育とは鬪爭の眞の目的を大衆によく知らせなければならない[illegible]

──これが問題だと思ふ、ストライキが勞働者の權利であることは當然だがそのけん利をけん力と混同して初めて『權力』あるものとなるのが、封建時代にはけん利をけん力と混同して教へてゐた、その意見がいま正反對系指導者に見られるのはなさけない」

▲北部オンタリオ二千四百名の伐木キャンプに散在する五十三の伐木勞働者一萬三千がマーフェルの系統の組合に指導されて最低賃金一日五弗（在來三弗）を要求し先週からストライキを決行、事業は麻痺状態にあるが、ヒューラー方面は協調して解決近しと見られてゐる。此等のキャンプに居た日本人も[illegible]から出動して居たので歸つて居る▲來週月曜日マニトバ州のポーテージ選擧區で補缺選擧が行はれるが、最も重要な選擧なので自由、保守、シーシーエフ共に首腦連を總動員しての激烈なる運動を展開してゐる▲ナチスの首腦十一名に對する絞首刑は十月十六日早朝執行され皆立派に刑に服したがゲーリングは刑執行二時間前に服毒自殺をとげた

人事消息

（人事消息は無料で掲載致しますから遠慮なく利用下さい）

■出生　ヴァーノンのリカードラジオ若原友彦氏夫人は九月十五日同地病院にて男兒出産クリス、和彦と命名▲ヴァーノンのコールドストリーム・ランチ西村清雄氏夫人は九月廿六日同地病院にて男兒出産グレン、成一と命名▲トロントの近藤庄太氏夫人は十月七日セントマイケル病院で男兒を出産アラン・忠と命名▲オンタリオ州チャタムの濱脇菊男氏夫人は九月一日女兒を出産、キャロル・ルイスと命名

■婚約　トロントの村上ジン氏三男正夫君とレイモンドの山崎文吉氏三女美津子さんはトロントの桂岡寅一夫妻の世話で十月四日に婚約した

■結婚　ハミルトンの泉吾七氏息光雄（ローイ）君と森田エス夫人息女マーガレット孃は十月五日オールビーアルス合同教會でパイク牧師司式で結こん式擧行、橋本直次郎氏宛で披露後ナイアガラフォールスへ新こん旅行した▲本年三月以來婚約中だつたトロントの谷田部ツネ氏（茨城）長男正雄君と北川常彌氏（滋賀）長女惠美子さんは九月廿九日メトロポリタン教會でブライス牧師司式の下に結こん式擧行、重慶樓にて披露後モントリオールに新こん旅行した

■死亡　元ヘネー（ニユー・シヴァー）在住乃枝市[illegible]氏長男英一君（[illegible]）は[illegible]市に移轉し[illegible]中の處去る十月[illegible]日午後[illegible]市病院に[illegible]

移轉廣告

開業以來各方面の皆樣より多大のご愛顧を蒙りお蔭を以て日一日と隆盛に向ひ難有く御禮申上ますが今般移動以來久しく住慣れたウエストウオールドを去り住宅の都合上移轉の止むなきに至り今回左記の場所へ移りましたに付倍舊の御引立を賜はらん事を偏にお願ひ申上ます

時計修繕及金銀細工　田邊平五郎

HEIGORO TANABE
P.O. Box [illegible]
160 Seymour St., Kamloops, B.C.

各位

長男英一儀トロントに於て十月十日午後一時突然發病、市立病院に於て手當を致しましたが、同五時四十五分遂に永眠いたしました。ここに生前の御懇情を謝し謹んで御通知申上げます。尚十三日午後一時ハーレー・ランク葬儀社に於て清水牧師司式の下に告別式を執行致しました處多數の御會葬を賜はり又多くの御供花並に香料等を賜はり深く感謝致します。本來ならば拜趨御禮申上ぐべき處略儀ながら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

十月十四日

父　竹治
母　[illegible]
弟　[illegible]
弟　ヘンリー
妹　[illegible]
伯父　延藤一太
伯叔父　同　[illegible]
從兄弟　同　[illegible]
在シンガポール從弟　博・ジェームス・エツ子
友人代表　牧野勝喜　永井三郎　岡崎武吉　松岡富七　岡崎[illegible]

脇坂武治

夫脇坂武治事去る十月十日ナイアガラに於て就働中負傷し直にトロントのグエルフ病院に入院加療中の處其の効無く同月十二日午前六時永眠仕候茲に生前の御厚誼を謝し謹んで御通知申上候。尚十三日[illegible]に於て牧師司式の下に葬儀執行仕候處故人生前の交誼に依り多數の御會葬と御供花香料を賜り難有く謹而御禮申上候

十月十四日

（在日本）妻　脇坂コシ
兄　井上清太夫
親戚代表　吉田勝太郎
友人代表　藤本高助
外ドナルド日本人一同

五時四十五分死亡。[illegible]の事で[illegible]十一日夜八時トロント市の[illegible]葬儀社に[illegible]式[illegible]

日本へのハガキと贈り物の小包

カナダのポストオフィスで今週から取扱ひを再開

在米同胞から小包

クリスマス新年特別號

民主日本の歴史をひらく新憲法

天皇大權を中心とする現行政體を國民主權主義に移行

（東京發）日本の新憲法は十月七日午後の衆議院本會議で貴族院再修正を同意して貴衆兩院を通過成立し、こゝに民主日本の礎石たる新憲法の根本政策が確定した。この改正は憲法改正といふ手續をとつて、憲法の法的持續性を確保し、天皇制の名に値し得る最小限の國體において、國民統合の象徵として天皇の地位を保持しつゝ天皇大權を中心とするわが現行の政體が、國會をもつて最高の機關とする國民主權主義に移行したものであつて、此の平和裡の變化こそ、日本民族の歷史に最も光輝ある是期を劃するものである。新憲法は公布後六ケ月を經過して施行されるが、大體十一月三日前に公布され來年四月廿九日の天長節に施行の豫定である

嚴粛な國家的宣誓　唯一の進路を明示

新憲法の「日本國憲法」は、六百五十字に餘る前文と百ケ條に上る規定を備へた劃期的な大法典であるが、前文は、此の憲法を基盤として再建せらるべき日本國及び日本國民が、如何なる人生觀の下に、如何なる國家機構を以て、如何に行動すべきかを自ら現はしたものであり、それは今後の日本國民の唯一の進路を明示せる國家的宣言であり、また宣誓文である。前文は次の通り

日本國民は、正當に選擧された國會における代表者を通じて行動し、われらとわれらの子孫のために、諸國民との協和による成果と、わが國全土にわたつて自由のもたらす惠澤を確保し、政府の行爲によつて再び戰爭の慘禍が起ることのないやうにすることを決意し、こゝに主權が國民に存することを宣言し、この憲法を確定する。そもそも國政は、國民の嚴粛な信託によるものであつて、その權威は國民に由來し、その權力は國民の代表者がこれを行使し、その福利は國民がこれを享受する。これは人類普遍の原理であり、この憲法は、斯る原理に基くものである。われらは、これに反する一切の憲法、法令及び詔勅を排除する。

日本國民は、恒久の平和を念願し、人間相互の關係を支配する崇高な理想を深く自覺するのであつて、平和を愛する諸國民の公正と信義に信頼して、われらの安全と生存を保持しようと決意した。われらは、平和を維持し、專制と隷從、壓迫と偏狹を地上から永遠に除去しようと努めてゐる國際社會において、名譽ある地位を占めたいと思ふ。われらは、全世界の國民が、ひとしく恐怖と缺乏から免れ、平和のうちに生存する權利を有することを確認する。

われらは、いづれの國家も、自國のことのみに專念して他國を無視してはならないのであつて、政治道德の法則は、普遍的なものであり、この法則に從ふことは、自國の主權を維持し、他國と對等關係に立たうとする各國の責務であると信ずる。

日本國民は、國家の名譽にかけ、全力をあげてこの崇高な理想と目的を達成することを誓ふ。

社會制度に根本的變革を加へる

而して本文では、第一章天皇において、天皇の神秘性を排除して、主權は國民に在ることを明文化してゐる。第二章戰爭の放棄においては「日本國民は、正義と秩序を基調とする國際平和を誠實に希求し、國權の發動たる戰爭と、武力による威嚇又は武力の行使は、國際紛爭を解決する手段としては、永久にこれを放棄する。前項の目的を達するため、陸海空軍其他の戰力は、これを保持しない。國の交戰權は、これを認めない」と規定してゐるが、これは從來日本が好戰國であるとの世界の疑惑を除去する[illegible]諸權利義務と、國際聯合自身[illegible]が理想として[illegible]戰爭は國際平和に對する犯罪であるとの精神を、日本が卒先して實現すると云ふ積極的効果があり、まさに世界嚆矢の戰爭否定である。第三章國民の權利及び義務は、基本的人權の擁護、社會的生活權の確認、及び個人の尊嚴と兩性の本質的平等に立脚する家庭生活の調整並びに勤勞大衆のために勞働權と團結權とを保障する等の廣汎な領域にわたるものであり、社會制度に根本的變革を加へる、民主憲法の華とも云ふべき「人權宣言」である。第四章國會では「國會は國權の最高機關にして國の唯一の立法機關である」と定めてはゐるが、同時に憲法に違反する法律に對しては、最高裁判所がその審査權をもつことを規定してゐて、イギリスの如く國會至上主義をとらず、むしろアメリカ式（三權分立主義）に傾いてゐる。第五章內閣では議院內閣制を確立したもので「大臣は總て文民でなければならない」とさだめてゐる。第六章司法では、司法權の獨立を確立[illegible]與して、國會至上主義に一種のバランスをとらしてゐる。第七章財政では、國の財政を處理するには、國會の議決に基いてなすべき原則を明記して、緊急處分を認めないことにしてあり、第八十八條において「すべて皇室の財產は、國に屬[illegible]別個であることに特徴をおいて、國家の中央集權的要素を除いて民主々義政治の基礎を地方團體の上に築きあげようと意圖する劃期的改正を行つたものである

ぼく達に教室はない

戰災者とお寺で背中合せの同居

（東京發）僅かに教科書を讀む學童たちの耳に、破れた障子のかげから、ミシンの音が響いてくる、戰災のまい兒童で、戰災で家を失つた人達が二つのお寺に背中あはせに同居する寺―東京都足立區江北國民學校は校舍三つの分散授業をつゞけてゐるが昨年三月四日の空襲で[illegible]焼け落ち、二千三百名の兒童は十一月になつて疎開先から引あげて來たものゝ、校舍がなかつた、區の學務が田畑で占められてゐることで、どうにもならず、結局池澤校長の努力でやつとかなつたのが十一ケ所のお寺、神社などの分散教育であつた。こゝ足立區北宮城町性翁寺の本堂は二年生の男女四十五人のかけがへのない校舍であり、隣り、屛風をへだてゝ住む篠崎さん、小堀さんの戰災二世帶にはまたかけがへのない生活の本據でもある、兒童の學力低下は蔽ふべくもない、しかも都の計畫は材木一本の準備も出來てゐない

「この冬はこのまゝで越すよりほかないでせう。雨戶もなく、疊もない床に座るコドモたち、荒川の土堤を雨に惱み風をたゝかつて通學しなければならないコドモたちが可哀相です……」と語る校長の顏は暗い

氣の毒な浮浪兒とやさしい娘さん

（東京發）一日の夜入時すぎ、新橋驛の雜沓する橫須賀線ホームで、ボロ服に薄いパンツだけはいた十ぐらゐの浮浪兒が、肌寒さに手足をちゞめてベンチにねて居た。そこへ來た五十ぐらゐ、オーバーコート、洋服の着こなしもスマートな紳士、子供の背を叩いて身を起させ、空いた席へかけるとスナク像のごとく眉一つ動かさぬ。その子供の隣に居た廿五、六、白粉氣のない顏、疲れたブラウスに下駄ばきの娘さん、手さげから黑いパンを出して子供にやらうとした、子供はうつ向いたまゝ受取らうとしない「腐つてやしないのよ」―子供の指を一本々々ひろげてパンをにぎらせた。それから又、手を二つ―はじめて子供は彼女を見た、娘さんはいきなり顏をあげて泣出した。氣の毒な浮浪兒の姿が、やさしいこの娘さんの心をうつたのであらう。やがて電車が來た。娘さんも紳士も、ジーツとしてこの風景を見てゐた人々も、みんな電車の方へはなれて行つた。子供はまたベンチの上にバッタリと横になつた

市長や知事にも婦人

出られることになつた新地方制度

（東京發）改正地方制度が十月一日から實施され、市町村長、知事の公選をはじめ、地方議會解散要求權、監査請求權など新な權利が與へられた。選擧權も男女二十歲以上、被選擧權は二十五歲以上とされ、國會の選擧權は持つてゐても公民權のなかつた婦人にもはじめて地方自治に參與する機會がめぐまれ名實共に完全な婦人の參政が實現する事になつた。來る十二月七日の町村會議員選擧を皮切りに行はれる地方選擧には元日本婦人協力會山高しげり女史、婦人民主協議會幹事[illegible]女史、その他地方の婦人團體の指導者らが早くも立候補の名乘をあげるなど活況を呈し新日本婦人同盟ではこの選擧戰に備へて講師團を組織した。公民權獲得運動に大正十三年以來活躍を續けた市川房枝女史の話―

婦人にもやつと公民權が與へられた。日本の民主化のため當然落ちなければならなかつたこの[illegible]は廿年にわたる公民權獲得運動の結果だと思ふ。今度の法案をみると我々の主張通り[illegible]女共二十五歲、被選擧權は[illegible]なつてゐて、市町村會議員だけでなく市長にも知事にも公選される途が開かれてゐるのは劃期的[illegible]い、さきほど[illegible]したデトロイト[illegible]ラシデス夫人がその態度を[illegible]の中に「女の下では[illegible]のをいやがるのではないかと[illegible]たが其の心配はなかつた、[illegible]だから自然女性や子供の[illegible]氣がつくので女性から歡迎され[illegible]ことがしばしば「ある」との事で[illegible]るが、[illegible]などでは[illegible]の執行委員長（知事）に女性が[illegible]任して居る、日本でも婦人代議士は多數生れた、議會は[illegible]の政治の事であるのに反して市町村長直接の政治の事であり[illegible]密接する行政面であるから婦人[illegible]へ大勢の女性が進出することを[illegible]治の民主化の早道ではないかと[illegible]ふ。日本で自治體の議員に[illegible]が、多く[illegible]せずといつた態度であるが、[illegible]こそ責任のある新しい[illegible]て我々の町や村を[illegible]界にしなければならない

民主日本の歴史をひらく新憲法

天皇大權を中心とする現行政體を國民主權主義に移行

(東京發)

Book Review

"Japanese in South America"

By Elmer R. Smith in The Pacific Citizen

THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH AMERICA, by J. F. Normano and Antonello Gerbi; Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, N.Y. 1945. $2.25 cloth bound.

This small publication of 130 pages is crammed with statistics and historical material relative to the settlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in Brazil and Peru. Some of the generalizations drawn from this material need to be modified due to more recent studies dealing with the social and cultural life of Japanese in South America. There are, however, some pertinent observations that need to be presented in a review of this book, and these observations will be of special interest to persons of Japanese ancestry living in other areas of the New World. These may be listed and discussed under the following headings:

1. The migration of Japanese to both Brazil and Peru was due to an increased demand for labor and the expansion of the economic life in these respective countries.

2. In the early days of Japanese migration, the Japanese were accepted and little prejudice was shown them by the native South American. However, as their activities expanded in the fields of agriculture, and especially in the independent business field, more prejudice against them developed until outright discrimination became the dominant pattern, especially in Peru.

3. The Japanese specialized in the agricultural pursuits of raising rice, cotton and coffee. In independent business industries (in Peru) the fields dominated by the Japanese in given areas were laboratories, small shops, watch-making, watch-repairing, glass-cutting, picture-frame makers, and plumbing and sanitary engineering.

4. The Japanese in both Brazil and Peru were considered as law-abiding, able workers and punctilious business men.

5. The Japanese communities in Brazil were more tightly knit than in Peru. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Brazilian community was a "Japan transplanted." As such, assimilation and integration was at a minimum. The Peruvian situation was different until after 1934, when the anti-Japanese movement became increased to the point of having anti-Japanese legislation included in the laws of the land, and the increased discriminatory practices forced the Japanese community to live more unto itself. The "double nationality" legislation, passed on July 31, 1940, held that "persons born in Peru of foreign parents belonging to countries observing the 'jus sanguinis,' who during their minority leave Peru for their parents' homeland to live, study, or undergo military training there, automatically lose their Peruvian citizenship, and, until their citizenship is restored, must be considered as 'alien immigrants.'" In September, 1940, the Chamber of Deputies approved a still more restrictive law which provided "that the sons of foreigners even if born in Peru, are during their minority to be considered as being of the same nationality as their fathers." All of these regulations were so accepted by the Peruvians as to make it plainly refer to the Japanese. These particular "alien laws" thus passed in 1940 had a very definite relation to what happened to persons of Japanese ancestry living in Peru after December 7, 1941.

The present book under review is only an introductory survey, and it is hoped that a more complete study will be undertaken within the near future to clear up many of the sweeping generalizations found as a basis for some of the evaluative statements made by the authors. It is hoped that this book will be accepted only as a survey and not as the last word on "the Japanese in South America."

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Chathamites to Hold Concert In December

By Chico

CHATHAM, Ont. — A concert, comprising Japanese odori, manzai, shibai, vocal and instrumental numbers is to be sponsored by the Kent Nisei Fellowship Group. It was decided during a heated discussion at the monthly meeting of the group on Oct. 9.

The concert which is intended for the "nagusame," or entertainment of the Isseis has been tentatively slated for Dec. 20. Mrs. Ohashi is being asked to coach the odori artists, and it is being gossiped among the masculine circle that they will not be outdone in the kimono act by the girls. A call is being sent out to all local Nisei talent—and energy—to make the concert a success.

HALLOWE'EN DANCE

More immediately in the future, Chathamites are looking forward to a gay time at the Hallowe'en Dance on the night of Oct. 26. Time, 8:30 p.m., and the place, Kemsley Hall. Tickets are being sold for the event and local Niseis are looking forward to the invasion of Hyman bowlers and other visitors from neighboring London.

MINISTER'S VISIT

Rev. Y. Akagawa arrived in Chatham on Sunday, Oct. 13, and visited his friends. A gathering took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Watanabe in Cedar Springs that afternoon.

Rev. K. Shimizu from Toronto will be the guest speaker at the next general meeting of the Kent Nisei Fellowship Group, which will take place in the Primary Room of Wesley Hall, Park Street United Church, Chatham, Nov. 13, at 8:00 p.m.

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Japanese Stamps to Be Shown at Exhibit

WINNIPEG, Man. — On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 24, 25 and 26, at the Winnipeg Public Library, William Avenue, a Hobby Craft Exhibition is being held. It will include weaving, art, camera art, stamps and various mechanical hobbies. The hours for the exhibition will be the same as library hours—9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. daily.

Capt. Wm. H. Talbot, president of the International Japanese Philatelic Specialists' Study Club, is showing a frame of Japanese stamps which are very scarce. One stamp in particular is likely to become the rarest stamp ever issued by Japan. The stamps are mounted with illustrations of Japanese national emblems done by Capt. Talbot. There is no charge for admission.

Acknowledgment

The New Canadian acknowledges with thanks generous donations from the following persons:

Mr. Hitoshi Tanaka, Opasatika, Ont.

Mr. Tommy Tanaka, Toronto, on the occasion of his recent marriage.

Mr. Yataro Suetuji, Montreal, on the occasion of his daughter's engagement.

Miss Yuki Fujiwara, New Denver, B.C.

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Wanted: One furnished room for single man. Also one furnished room with light housekeeping, for couple. Please phone WA 5443. 305 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Inaugural Meeting For Young Buddhists

TORONTO, Ont.—After weeks of planning, the temporary committee of the Toronto Young Buddhist Society, headed by Harry S. Kondo and Miss Fumi Maeda, announced that the inaugural meeting of the society will take place at 245 College St. on Oct. 27, at 2 p.m. sharp.

The program for the day will include a brief "Autumn Devotion," followed by a reading of the proposed constitution and the election and installation of officers.

All interested Niseis are urged to attend this important meeting.

Kay Kamai Sparks Gobblers to Victory

CHATHAM, Ont.—Emerging as one of the most consistent high scorers in the Kent Nisei 5-Pin League is Kay Kamai of the "Gobblers." In the last two games she has been the spark-plug of her team, showing a good edge over many male bowlers.

In the second league game played on Oct. 5, the Gobblers dropped a close game to Sam Tomotsugu's quintette. Other "Gobbler" bowlers are George Kinoshita, Herby Morita, Ruby Morita and Harry Baba.

The "We Fix 'Em's" which debuted on Oct. 12 got fixed themselves by the opposing team, "Gobblers." The "Fix 'Em" crew of Johnny Korekiyo, Tony Baba, Teruji Goto, Naomi Tanaka and Jack Nishizaki probably hit a new low in scores, but it's all in good clean fun.

After the Oct. 5 game, the bowlers retired to Kemsley Hall for the K.N.F.G. Thanksgiving Dance, at which a departing friend, Miss Kay Toda, was presented with farewell gifts from the club president.

Change of Address

The new address of Mrs. Katsu Okura and family is 281 East Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Whole family is residing at this address.

Personal Notes Across Canada

(Send in your personal notes for these columns. No charge for items concerning marriage, birth, engagement and obituary. Charge for card of thanks, and special notices.)

Marriage

IZUMI—MORITA

HAMILTON, Ont.—Miss Margaret Morita, daughter of Mrs. S. Morita and late Mr. Seiaymon Morita, became the bride of Mr. Mitsuo Roy Izumi, Hamilton, son of Mr. Goshichi Izumi and late Mrs. Izumi. They were united by Rev. W. J. Pike in All Peoples United Church, Hamilton, on Oct. 5.

Given in marriage by her brother, Tom Morita, the bride wore a gown of white satin with long veil caught with white gardenias. Miss Pat Kimoto attended the bride as maid of honor and Mr. Herby Izumi was the best man.

During the ceremony, Mrs. Coates of All Peoples United sang two solos, I Love You Truly and Come Walk With Me.

The wedding reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Naojiro Hashimoto, Hamilton. The bride and groom left for their honeymoon at Niagara Falls.

* * *

YATABE—KITAGAWA

TORONTO, Ont.—Metropolitan United Church was the beautiful setting Sept. 28 for the marriage of Miss Amy Kitagawa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneya Kitagawa of Toronto, and Mr. Masao Robert Yatabe, eldest son of Mrs. Tsune Yatabe also of Toronto. The Very Rev. Peter Bryce performed the ceremony.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin with floor length veil and carried a cascade of red roses and white gladiolas.

Attending the bride were Miss Mizuye Shintani as maid of honor in two-piece pale blue taffeta with a lace top, and Miss Florence Hayashi as flower girl in [illegible] taffeta.

Best man was Mr. Johnny Tanaka and ushers were Mr. [illegible] Harada and Mr. [illegible] Fujita.

The reception followed at the Chungking Chop Suey House.

The couple left on their honeymoon trip to Montreal and [illegible] points.

Engagement

TORONTO, Ont.—The engagement was announced of Miss Mitsuko Yamazaki, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bunkichi Yamazaki of Raymond, Alta., to Mr. Masao Murakami, third son of Mrs. Yoshi Murakami of Toronto, on Oct. 4. Baishakunins are Mr. and Mrs. T. Kajioka of Toronto.

Birth

TIONAGA, Ont.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kikue Hamawaki of Tionaga, Ont., a baby girl on Sept. 1 in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto. Named Kiuni Louise.

* * *

VERNON, B.C.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tomohiko Wakabara of Vernon on Sept. 15 at the Vernon Hospital, a baby boy, Kenneth Kazuhiko.

* * *

VERNON, B.C.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoo Nishimura of [illegible] stream Ranch, Vernon, on Sept. 2 at the Vernon Hospital, a baby boy, Glen Seiichi.

* * *

TORONTO, Ont.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Kondo (formerly Yuki Tsushima) at Toronto General Hospital on Oct. 7, a 5 pound 2¾ ounce baby boy. Named Alan Tadashi. Mother and baby doing well.

Obituary

TAKEJI WAKISAKA

DONALD, B.C.—The funeral service for Mr. Takeji Wakisaka who died on Oct. 11 as result of an accident in a sawmill was held at Revelstoke Funeral Parlor on Oct. 14.

* * *

HARRY RYOJI

TORONTO, Ont.—The funeral service for Hidekazu (Harry) Ryoji, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Ryoji, who passed away suddenly Oct. 10 at the Toronto General Hospital, was held on Oct. 12 at Harry Ranks Funeral Parlor, Toronto. The deceased is survived by his father, mother, two brothers and one sister. Rev. K. Shimizu officiated.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our deepest thanks to all our many friends for their kindness [illegible] of our recent bereavement [illegible] beloved son and brother.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Ryoji
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(Continued from page 1)

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